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THE FLORIDA ROOT-HOG-OR-DIE.

Our telegraphic report of the joint session of the two houses of congress yesterday is exceedingly interesting. No objection was made to the declaration of the electoral votes of the states until Florida was reached, when Mr. David Dudley Field, on the part of the democrats, made objection to the counting of the vote of the Hayes electors on the ground that the persons assuming to act in that capacity were never duly appointed by the state of Florida, and that the Tilden electors had been duly chosen and possessed an irrevocable title to the office; and, furthermore, that the certificate of the radical electors was unduly and corruptly procured, in pursuance of a conspiracy. Largent, on the part of the republicans, objected to the vote of the democratic electors on the ground that the papers are not authenticated according to the constitution and laws. Senator C. W. Jones made a special objection to Humphreys, one of the radical electors, on the ground that, at the time of his election, he was holding an office of trust and profit under the United States.

HON. ALLEN D CANDLER.

We think the Gainesville South can is bearing too heavy on the dirt. We can assure all who are interested that Col. Candler did as much as any man from the ninth district to get Mr. Hill to the senate. It is true he voted for Mr. Norwood, but at the proper time he rallied to Mr. Hill, and we know he rendered good service in the fight. Mr. Candler deserves more credit than warmer friends of Mr. Hill; he was a supporter because he felt his people wanted him to be. From a personal knowledge of all the points made in the election, we can say that Mr. Candler rendered faithful service for Mr. Hill. Besides this, he is an honest, hard working, sensible legislator. He has great influence in the house of representatives, and but few men there excel him in sound common sense and judgment.

It is almost too bad that Morton's health should be such at this season of the year as to prevent him from enjoying the developments in regard to the knavery of the members of the Florida returning board as thoroughly as he might, were he entirely free from that complication of diseases which has time and again driven him to the genial and hospitable shores of Arkansas.

According to Maddox, Col. Pickett wanted his share of the million dollars which was to be paid the Louisiana returning board merely for "charitable purposes." Pickett evidently has a thorough appreciation of the old proverb to the effect that charity begins at home. On the whole, Pickett seems to be somewhat unsuccessful as a success.

Stearns ought to be happy, but, alas! happiness is not for the carpet baggers. The Florida case has been carried before the commission, and if Florida fails, the ghost of Maddox confronts the conspirators, and it is a flesh and blood ghost that will not go down.

Jerry Black and Charles O'Conor are the leading counsel of the democrats before the electoral commission—though what the party wants with a counsel in the face of Maddox's testimony is more than we can conceive.

If Morton is the man we take him to be he will, of his own accord, resign his seat in the senate, and accompany the Louisiana returning board to the penitentiary.

Maddox seems to be in the humor to tell the whole disgraceful story of the frauds of the Louisiana returning board.

Maddox seems to be a man who is not afraid to communicate facts to the public.

IN MARBLE HALLS.

WHISPERINGS AMONG THE FEDERAL SOLONS.

Doings of the Committees—Morton Finds Frost, of Missouri, Ineligible—Moral: It is Unfortunate to be a Democrat—Gossip of the Day.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The majority report of the committee on privileges and elections of the senate finds Frost a democratic elector of Missouri, ineligible, and by law the Missouri college had no right to fill the vacancy.

The Oregon investigation was still open.

Other vacancies in other states were properly filled.

Alpaca at Auction.

New York, February 1.—Fifteen thousand pieces of black alpaca, product of the Arlington mills, were sold at auction. Receipts, quarter of a million of dollars. The auction lasted one hour and a half. Number 12, the lowest, brought from 17 to 19 cents; seconds, number 10, brought 17 cents. Higher grades in proportion. Number 38 brought 48½ to 39½, the highest prices.

Six hundred grain-heavers in the Brooklyn docks are on a strike. They marched, with a band of music, from dock to dock.

The men in the sugar houses at the foot of Jorolasnon street, Brooklyn, struck against a reduction of wages.

Turkish Matter.

London, January 1.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says it is believed the porte, in its negotiations with Servia, is disposed to require as a guarantee the continued Turkish occupation of Alexinatz. Montenegro, in reply to Midhat Pasha's dispatch to treat direct for peace, accepts the proposal to negotiate, and requests the porte to state the conditions it will accord as a basis of negotiation.

Disturbances in Panama.

Panama, January 21.—Disturbances in Cauca continue. The liberal general, before attacking the city of Cali gave orders that no prisoners be taken, and that the town should be delivered over to the troops, and every conservative caught, with or without arms, cut down, houses sacked and all kinds of outrages commited.

Russia Will Wait

London, Feb. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times writes: Russia has finally decided that the present state of affairs, which is neither peace nor war, shall be indefinitely prolonged. Russia thinks she can bear the strain of prolonged mobilization better than Turkey.

An Explorer's Suicide.

Lisbon, February 1.—Barth the African explorer, suicided; delirious from fever.

Mofat, who was searching for the source of the Congo river, is dead.

The Mystic Ice.

St. Louis, February 1.—The moving ice cut down the Belle of St. Louis at St. Genevieve. She had five hundred tons of freight. The ice is rotting rapidly. It is expected that the river will be open in a week.

TARRY TILL DEN.

AND CLIFFORD'S SCOURY WILL LET YOU KNOW.

Florida Cutlet a Bulk in the Reading of the Electoral Votes.

And the Nation to the Democrats, the Block Goes on the Top-top of Expectancy.

Maddox Tells an Interesting Story of the Wiles of J. Madison Wells as a Counter.

Being an Index to the True Mode of Rapidly Acquiring an Large Fortune.

Foreign News, Deaths, Suicides, Fires, and Other Matters of Interest.

CONGRESS.

REPUBLICAN FILLIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

A Petition from South Carolina Asking Faith in the Election of Tilden and Hampton—A Protest from Louisiana, etc.

THE SENATE.

Washington, February 1.—In the senate Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, presented resolutions which he said were adopted at a mass meeting of the white and colored citizens at Barnwell court house, South Carolina, on the 15th of January. He asked that they be read and referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The chief clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the 700 colored voters who enrolled their names in democratic clubs, and the 976 who cast their ballots for Gen. Wade Hampton, and the candidates on his ticket, did so to secure to their native state honest government and home rule, and free her from the thieving under which she has so long suffered from corrupt carpet-baggers and infamous scallawags.

Mr. Sargeant, California, interrupted, said he objected to the further reading of the resolutions as they were not couched in respectful language. A sharp debate followed, after which Mr. Sargeant, at the request of Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, withdrew his objections, and the reading of the resolutions concluded.

They deny that there was intimidation on part of the whites towards the blacks, and support the Hampton government.

The resolutions were then referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The senate resolution was adopted ordering the proceeding of the electoral commission to be published in the Record.

Ingalls and Allison were appointed tellers on the part of the senate.

A minority of the privileges and elections committee submitted a report declaring that Frost, the Missouri elector was relieved of his political disabilities by the act of May 22d, 1872.

Mr. Saulsbury, democrat, presented a very lengthy printed petition signed by bankers, merchants, clergymen and others of New Orleans in regard to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, in which the Kellogg government is charged with incompetency, and they appeal to the country not to believe the statements of fraud and violence charged against the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, moved that the petition be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and that the committee be instructed to summon such signers of the petition as they may deem advisable to prove the charge they make. After discussion the motion was agreed to.

The senate repaired to the house to assist in counting the electoral vote, adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the house in order to consume time, the republicans demanded a full reading of the journal, including the tally sheets of yesterday's proceedings.

The house resumed legislative business after the senate withdrew. The Florida report comes up Saturday, by which time a minority report will be ready.

CALLING THE ROLL.

THE SOUTHERN STATES ANSWERING TO THEIR NAMES.

Organization of the Joint Assembly—Alabama Passes Without Objection—Incidents of the Count—The Electoral Commission.

Washington, February 1.—The senators taking seats reserved for them in front. The rooms on the diplomatic side and the galleries were comfortably crowded with nicely dressed, genteel people.

The president of the senate has opened and tellers are reading the returns from Alabama, which are very long. The duplicate by mail will also be read. Slow work. There was no objection and the vote of Alabama was counted.

After the Alabama certificates had been read the presiding officer asked:

Are there any objections to the certificates of the state of Alabama?

After a pause—The chair hears none and the vote of the state of Alabama will be counted. The tellers will announce the vote.

Mr. Cook, one of the tellers, announced ten votes for Samuel J. Tilden for president and ten votes for Thomas A. Hendricks for vice president.

The certificate of Arkansas was then read, and the result was announced as six votes for Tilden and Hendricks, after the presiding officer had asked some questions in regard to the Alabama case.

The California certificate was read by Mr. Stone, and six votes were announced for R. B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.

The Colorado certificate was read by Mr. Cook, and three votes were announced for Hayes and Wheeler.

Connecticut came next. The certificate was read by Mr. Allison, and six more votes were announced for Tilden and Hendricks.

The Delaware certificate was read by Mr. Ingalls, and three more votes were scored for Tilden and Hendricks.

Florida was then reached and the presiding officer first handed the certificate signed by Gov. Stearns and which recognized the Hayes electors, and after it had been read the certificate of the electors for Tilden and Hendricks was also handed out, and both were read by Mr. Stone, while Mr. Allison overlooked the duplicate.

The chair then said that he had still another certificate, received on the 31st of January, (yesterday.) He then handed the paper to the tellers. It proved to be the certified proceedings of the board of canvassers authorized and appointed by an act of the legislature of Florida, who declare the Tilden and Hendricks electors elected.

Included in the papers was the action of the Tilden electors, and the subsequent review of the count by the order of the supreme court. The latter document contains an elaborate detail of the Florida case from a democratic standpoint.

After the reading had progressed some time, Mr. Conkling called attention to the fact that the paper now being read had 36 wide columns of printed matter. He knew that the statute required that all the papers should be read, but after consultation with members of both houses he thought the law would be complied with by simply reading the result.

There was no objection and the result was announced that the Tilden electors had been elected.

The chair then asked if there was objections to the count of the state of Florida.

David Dudley Field, of New York, presented submitted written objections to the counting of the vote of that state. The objection was read by Clerk Adams of the house.

The objection presented by Field to the John Scott election to counting the vote of Florida for Hayes asserts that those persons (naming Hayes electors) assuming to act as presidential electors never were duly appointed by the state of Florida or in any manner whatever; that the other four persons (naming the Tilden electors) had been elected, and had an irrevocable title to the office; that the certificate of election of the first four persons was untruly and corruptly procured and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between them and M. L. Stearns late governor, that they were usurpers, and their acts are illegal, null and void.

Senator Sergeant had sent to the clerk's desk and read, in behalf of himself and others, the objections to the vote cast by the democratic electors on the ground that the papers are not authenticated as required by the constitution and laws.

Senator Jones, of Florida, made objection specially against Humphreys, republican elector, as holding an office of trust and profit under the United States.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, made an objection to the third set of certificates there issued by Governor Drew, because they were not authenticated by a person who held the office of governor at the time when the functions of the electors were exercised.

The presiding officer—Are there any further objections to counting the vote of Florida? [Pause.] If there are none, the certificates and papers, together with other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will now be transmitted to the electoral commission for judgment and decision. The senate will now withdraw to its chamber, so that the house may separately determine its objections.

A buzz of dissent pervaded the chamber as to the closing part of the sentence, but the presiding officer made no change in the sentence.

In accordance with the provisions of the electoral bill, the duplicate returns and the objections were referred to the electoral commission after the various objections were read, and there being no further objections, the presiding officer announced that the senators would retire, so that both houses could consider the objections, and the senate then retired to their chamber at 5:10 p. m.

Among those occupying seats on the floor were Judges Miller and Field, of the supreme court, General Sherman, Messrs. Charles O'Conor, Evarts and Stoughton, of New York, and Mr. Jeremiah Black.

CLIFFORD'S COUNT.

Organization for Business—The Opposing Counsel, etc.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The tripartite commission, appointed under the provisions of the electoral act, to hear and determine all matters in dispute relating to the vote for president and vice-president, met at 3 p. m. today in the hall of the supreme court.

A communication was received from T. W. Ferry, president pro tem. of the senate, enclosing the conflicting certificates from the state of Florida, and the objections thereto for the consideration and action of the committee.

Directions were given to have the certificates and objections printed.

The republicans named as their counsel, Wm. M. Evarts, E. W. Stoughton of New York; Stanley, Matthews and Shelbarger, of Ohio.

The counsel for the democrats were, Chas. O'Connor, of New York; Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania; R. W. Merrick, of Washington and Ashbel Green of New Jersey.

No business of any importance was transacted, the commission having merely given preliminary orders as to the conduct of the arguments and proceedings, it adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

RULES OF THE COMMISSION.

The following are the rules adopted by the electoral commission:

Rule 1. The commission shall appoint a secretary, two assistant secretaries, a marshal and two deputy marshals, a stenographer and such messengers as shall be needful to hold during the pleasure of the commission.

Rule 2. On any subject submitted to the commission a hearing shall be had, and such counsel shall be allowed to conduct the case on each side.

Rule 3. Counsel, not exceeding two in number on each side, will be heard by the commission on the merits of any case presented to it, not longer than two hours being allowed to each side unless a longer time and additional counsel shall be specially authorized by the commission. In the hearing of interlocutory questions but one counsel shall be heard on each side and he not longer than fifteen minutes, unless the commission allow further time and additional counsel, and printed arguments will be received.

Rule 4. The objectors to any certificate or vote may select two of their number to support their objections by oral argument and to advocate the validity of any certificate which they maintain, and in like manner the objectors to any other certificate may select two of their number for a like purpose, but under this rule not more than four persons shall speak, and neither side shall occupy more than two hours.

Rule 5. Applications for process to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of written documentary testimony, may be made by the counsel on either side, and all process shall be served and executed by the marshal of the commission or his deputies. Depositions hereafter taken for use before the commission shall be sufficiently authenticated if taken before any commissioner of the circuit courts of the United States, or any clerk or deputy clerk of any court of the United States.

Rule 6. Admission to the public sittings of the commission shall be regulated in such manner as the president of the commission shall direct.

Rule 7. The commission will sit, unless otherwise ordered, in the room of the supreme court of the United States, and with open doors, excepting when in consultation, unless otherwise directed.

Shrewd people say rule fifth indicates clearly that the electoral commission intends to go behind the returning boards.

A MILLION OR MORE.

HOW J. MADISON WELLS COUNTS TO ADVANTAGE.

Maddox Goes Away Down Into the Vest Pocket of His Memory, and Brings Out Some Interesting Facts—The Romance of a Returning Board Exile Sure.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Before the committee on privileges and powers of the house, Maddox had asked time to allow Gov. Wells to make a full statement, but the committee not having done so, Maddox was willing to answer. The night before Wells wrote a letter to witness; witness has communicated with Wells; Wells requested witness should go to Washington and explain the situation. The letter was addressed to Senator West, but not delivered. Gov. Wells said his life was in danger, as he had a very difficult job on hand, and he did not know how he could get through with it. Wells said he would like to serve his party in making a return for Hayes, but he would not take the risk unless paid for it. Wells said the majority was very large—too much for him to handle, and he did not know where to commence throwing out. He said the probability was he would have to throw out the vote of New Orleans. Wells asked the witness to secure the protection of influential men for him, and if other he could not get the required money to satisfy him. Wells said he ought to have one million dollars. The witness showed to the president and secretary of war two letters addressed to the witness by Wells. He wanted money, but the secretary declined having anything to do with the matter. The programme was that the vacancy should be filled, and Gov. Wells resign in anger on that account. It was understood between witness and Wells, if the republicans at Washington failed to bring money, the witness should open negotiations elsewhere. The word "hold" in the dispatch to Wells from witness meant he should hold the returns so as to make them available at will. The first negotiations failed. Wells stated to the witness that he wanted for himself and Wells at least $200,000, and a smaller sum for the darkies on the board. After his return to New Orleans the witness received a dispatch from Col. Pickett, that negotiations had failed, when Gov. Wells suggested that witness endeavor to make some arrangements with the democrats. The witness made an effort in that direction but failed. The idea of the witness from what Governor Wells said was that he would throw out votes to the best advantage, in order to produce certain results which would depend on circumstances.

Wells' letter to West, which was not delivered and is yet undelivered, witness promised to deliver to-morrow morning.

The privileges and powers committee of the house continue the Maddox examination in regard to uninteresting but confirmatory details.

Maddox did not deliver Wells' letter to West because it contained delicate information, and witness was not disposed to trust West.

Maddox testified that he had no conversation with Gen. Anderson about selling the returning board, but that Gov. Wells said that he wanted money and would have money because it was the last chance he would have. During the late war witness was in the secret service. He had frequently given information to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. He had conversations with Jefferson Davis, his object being to find out what was going on in the south.

Question—Was there any arrangement between you and Col. Pickett as to how much money you were to get each?

Answer—I did not know how much I was to get. That depended on circumstances. Col. Pickett said he did not care about the money except for charitable purposes.

The entire returning board were admitted to the committee room to hear Maddox's story.

The World's New Orleans special says that Gov. Wells was presented to the grand jury of the superior criminal court for acts indicated by evidence before the congressional committee.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION—20TH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE.

Thursday, February 1, 1877.

The senate met at the usual hour and proceedings were opened with prayer by the chaplain.

Roll was called and the journal was read and approved.

Senator Howell moved a reconsideration of the action of the senate on yesterday in rejecting the bill offered by Senator McDaniel, which provided for the repeal of the law allowing parties in civil suits to testify in their own favor.

A warm debate followed, in which Senators McDaniel, Howell and Shewmake favored a reconsideration, and Senators Black, Bryan, Harris and Furman opposed it. Upon a vote the senate refused to reconsider.

A sealed package for consideration in executive session was received from the governor through his private secretary.

The senate then considered a bill on its third reading entitled an act to prohibit the giving or furnishing to any person any intoxicating liquors on the day of an election within three miles of the polls.

On motion of Senator Asbury the bill was amended so as to read "within one mile of the polls."

On motion of Senator Asbury the penalty for the violation of the ordinance was made such as is prescribed in section 4570 of the revised code, and not in section 4310, as originally stated.

The report of the judiciary committee which was adverse to the passage of the bill was voted down and the bill as amended was passed by a vote of 24 yeas to 15 nays.

The senate then refused to go into executive session, and adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

On the call of the roll for the introduction of new matter the following bills were introduced and severally read the first time, to-wit:

By Senator Brewster—A bill to repeal an act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in the counties of Floyd, Dade, Polk, Whitfield and others. Approved Feb. 26, 1875, so far as the same may apply to and affect Newnan, in the county of Coweta, and for other purposes.

By Senator England—A bill to change the lines between the counties of Union and Towns and for other purposes.

By Senator Mattox—A bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors of any kind upon Jekyl and St. Simons in the county Glynn.

The senate took up the following bills of the house, which were read the second time and referred to the finance committee.

A bill to amend certain acts regulating the pay of jurors, and providing for the extra compensation of county officers, and the payment of insolvent costs claimed against the county of Effingham, approved February 17, 1870 and February 23, 1876.

Also, a bill to fix the fees of county treasurer and the per diem pay of jurors and bailiffs in attendance on the superior court for the county of Upson.

Also, a bill to provide for the compensation of jurors and bailiffs in the county of Webster.

The senate took up the following bills of the house which were read the first time and referred to the committee on the judiciary:

A bill to amend an act to provide for a board of commissioners of roads and revenue for the counties of Thomas, Camden and Echols, approved February 20, 1876, as far as the same relates to the county of Thomas.

Also, a bill to repeal an act approved January 17th, 1876, entitled an act to provide for a county board of commissioners for the county of Tatnall, and to prescribe and define the duties thereof.

Also, a bill to repeal an act establishing a county court, and to abolish the county court of the county of Newton, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to amend an act to organize a criminal court in the counties of Talbot, Marion, Stewart and Chattahoochee, approved February 22, 1873, and amended and approved March 4, 1875, by adding the counties of Taylor, Schley, Crawford and Pulaski, so far as the same relates to the county of Schley.

The senate took up the following bill of the house, which was read the first time, and referred to the committee on education.

A bill to change and regulate the school system in the counties of Ware, Echols and Clinch in certain particulars.

The following bill of the house was taken up and read the first time and referred to the committee on agriculture:

A bill to amend an act to prevent and prohibit the killing of partridges, wild turkeys and deer at certain places in the counties of Lowndes, Thomas and Pulaski, approved February 20th, 1876, to extend the provisions of the said act to the county of Washington.

The following bill of the house, which was read the first time, and referred to the committee on internal improvements, to-wit:

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Northwestern railroad company, and for other purposes. Approved Feb. 28, 1870.

A message was received from the house of representatives announcing that the house had passed a bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the mode of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors in the town of Buena Vista, Marion county.

The senate took up as the report of the committee of the whole, a bill to amend the charter of the Schofield rolling mill company.

The committee of the whole recommended that it pass. The report was agreed to. The bill was read the third time and passed.

The senate took up as the report of the committee of the whole, a bill to provide for the selection and compensation of competent and impartial jurors for the trial of cases in which a county may be a party and for other purposes.

The committee on the judiciary recommended its passage with the following amendments:

Amend section 1st. To strike from the said section all of the same after the words "for other purposes."

Amend by striking from section 1st after the words "presiding judge," these words "on application of the party or his counsel in term time or in vacation, whose interest is in compliance with that of the county," and insert the words "after he shall be satisfied, in the exercise of a sound discretion, that said case should be tried by a jury of another county, it shall be his duty to pass an order to that effect, in the court where this case is pending, designating from which adjoining county a jury shall be drawn, and then upon the application of the party or his counsel, whose interests are in conflict with that of the county where said case is pending, while he may be holding court in the adjoining county designated in said order." The report was agreed to. Bill was read the third time and passed.

The senate took up as the report of the committee of the whole a bill to require the attorney general of this state to represent the same in all criminal cases before the supreme court, and for other purposes. The committee on the judiciary reported adversely to the passage of the bill. On the report of the committee there was a debate. Senator Bush opposing it and Senators Howell and Reese favoring it.

Senator Bush moved to disagree to the report of the committee. Lost. The report was agreed to and the bill was lost.

THE HOUSE

The house was called to order at 10 a. m. by Speaker Bacon.

Prayer by Rev. W. C. Richardson, representative from Whitfield.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To exempt from taxation all cotton, corn and other agricultural products of the previous year, in the hands of the producer on the first of April. Passed.

To amend the act fixing the per diem of jurors in Schley county. Amended by applying its provisions to the counties of Whitfield, Jackson and Clayton. Passed.

To amend sections 3419 and 3420 of the code. Judiciary committee recommend a substitute amending the law of bail. Passed.

To ratify and confirm the orders and decree of superior courts renewing the charter of corporations. Passed.

To repeal the act providing for the payment of the claims of the school officers and teachers for 1871 in Rabun county. Passed.

To amend the act prescribing the mode of granting liquor license in Marion county. Judiciary committee recommend substitute prescribing mode of granting license in Buena Vista. Passed.

To create a board of commissioners for the counties of Warren and Taliaferro. Passed.

To change the lines between the counties of Wilcox and Pulaski Passed.

SENATE AMENDMENTS.

The house concurred in the senate amendment to the house bill to regulate the fees of jurors and bailiffs in Ware county by applying its provisions to the counties of Lowndes, Echols, Charlton and Clinch.

The senate amended the house bill to amend section 4370 of the code. Referred to judiciary committee.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bills were read the second time and passed to a third reading where the report of the committee was favorable.

To authorize Addison C. Carson of Pickens county to peddle without license. Finance committee recommend that it do not pass.

Mr. Allred urged that the house disagree to the report.

The report was agreed to by yeas 68, nays 21, and the bill lost.

To repeal the act relative to the garnishment laws. Lost.

To repeal the act changing the lines between the counties of Green and Morgan. Lost.

To amend the act regulating and restricting the rate of interest. Recommitted to finance committee.

To repeal the act to prohibit the sale of liquor in Harmony Grove. Lost.

To repeal the act to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Harmony Grove academy. Lost.

To fix the compensation of tales jurors in Henry county. Lost.

To prevent joint stock companies from declaring dividends when the same are not the legitimate proceeds of their investment. Lost.

To amend section 4,888 of the code. Withdrawn.

To preserve the purity of the ballot box. Legalizes primary elections. Committee report adverse. Report agreed to by yeas 61, nays 40 and bill lost.

To fix the compensation of solicitors general. Withdrawn.

To facilitate the collection of debts. Lost.

To regulate the manner of returning land for taxation. Adverse report by judiciary committee. Discussed by Messrs. Owenby, Stewart of Spalding, Hood and Moses. Motion to refer to special committee lost by yeas 49, nays 56. Report agreed to and bill lost.

To allow John Sheffield, of Camden county, to peddle without license. Lost.

To require railroad companies to pay the true value of all stock killed or damaged by them. Recommitted to judiciary committee.

To amend section 4057 of the code. Lost.

To allow persons to cancel homesteads. Lost.

To secure costs to justices and constables. Lost.

To regulate the manner of paying extra compensation to the sheriff and clerk of the superior court of Crawford county. Withdrawn

To regulate the manner and place of voting. Lost.

To require tax collectors to return all claims against the county taken up for taxes due the county to the ordinary. Lost.

To regulate the compensation of jurors in Decatur county. Lost.

To repeal section 346 of the code. Lost.

To repeal the act to encourage the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics, and to extend the provisions to iron furnaces. Recommitted to finance committee.

To amend the act establishing a criminal court in DeKalb county. Recommitted to judiciary committee.

To abolish the office of state school commissioner and county school commissioners. Lost.

To make valid sheriff's title to real estate sold by them. Lost.

To amend section 3,740 of the code. Recommitted to judiciary committee.

To repeal the second clause of section 4,455 of the code. Withdrawn.

To amend the act to encourage the preservation of fish. Withdrawn.

To change the line between the counties of Washington and Johnson. Withdrawn.

To repeal the act to change the lines between the counties of Jones and Bibb. Lost.

To repeal the act creating a board of commissioners in Fayette county. Recommitted to judiciary committee.

To authorize judgments at the first term. Lost.

To amend the act prohibiting the sale of liquor in Milner. Lost.

To amend the act incorporating Barnesville male and female high school. Withdrawn.

To amend the act amending section 5814 of the code, so far as relates to Richmond county. Lost.

To amend section 4560 of the code. Lost.

To amend section 2617 of the code. Lost.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Sheffield, of Miller, was added to the committee on penitentiary at the request of that committee.

Mr. Robson's resolution relative to claims of the citizens of Washington and other counties was referred to the finance committee.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The committee on privileges and elections reported that on investigating the contested election cases from McIntosh, Echols, Thomas and Habersham, they find the sitting members entitled to their seats, and offered a resolution declaring Messrs. Atwood, Smith, Hammond, Burch and Grant entitled to their seats. The report and resolution was adopted.

EXPEDITING BUSINESS.

Mr. Hood offered a resolution that where there is an adverse report the bill shall only be read by its title, unless the reading of the bill be called for by a member or the report of the committee is disagreed to.

Mr. Turnbull moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost. The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Goodrum, Wall, Brewer, Brockett, Hollis, Standford, Jordan, of Pulaski; Adams, of Lee; Smith, of Walton; Dozier, of Quitman and Cox of Troup.

On motion of Mr. Simms the house adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

THE RURAL ROOSTER.

HE STANDS AMAZED IN THE LIGHT OF EVENTS.

Scenes in the House During the Debate on the Electoral Bill—Congratulating Mr. Hill.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE DURING THE DEBATE ON THE ELECTORAL BILL.

"Gath" in the Graphic.

GEORGIA'S ORATOR TO THE FRONT.

Ben Hill took the floor at a few minutes past 1. He is a preacher-like man with a voice of silver purity, instantly going out to every crevice, and making a pleasant chanticleer impression. One hand, beginning, was behind his back, two fingers of the other hand on the desk. His face is pale, with a short bunch of white beard over the breadth of the chin. His nose is rather of the turn-up kind, and his mouth large "The bill," he said, "was constitutional in character—wholly so." It was "wise—remarkably so." It was "patriotic in all its purposes, and eminently so." He predicted that the decisions of the commission would be unanimous and get respect from all parties.

I had written just as above when my pencil was stopped by my admiration. Something nameless in the utterances of the man fill forbade me to write more. I felt my pulses involuntarily moving and my color rising, and yet nothing very great was being said. But he was saying something good, like the voice of friendship or appreciation. He felt like every man who passes a narrow sect and a narrow hate, a sense of a greater audience and an expansion of soul. Yet there was no emotion in his speech, but a clearness, a sentiment, a fineness, which was above the argument and protestation of other speakers. It did not flow copiously, nor yet with labor, but it was the rich, optimistic mind of the southern whig—the reverent echo of Henry Clay, the voice of Berrien, fighting for the union against a Georgia faction. He aroused love of country; he crushed the easily-awakened feeling of northern men against southerners; he felt the electric response of the whole audience and congress, and closed: "My country! my whole country! Blessed be he that blesseth thee, and cursed be he that curseth thee!"

At the very moment of this blessing the prophecy was fulfilled. A telegraph dispatch was handed to him.

"You were just elected United States senator from Georgia in place of Norwood, to serve until 1883."

EXCITEMENT OVER BEN HILL.

The debate went on after applause. Charles Foster, of Ohio, went up and warmly shook hands with Ben. Hill. The reporters all sent word down by bits of paper flying to ask him if he was elected. He held up a telegraph dispatch with a smile, and nodded his head, "Yes."

Randall called Hill up and shook his hands and asked for the telegram. Lamar then walked forward. Hill put his arm around him, stroked Lamar's long black hair, and was seen to be several inches the taller. Lamar has a heavy face and a huge forehead, wrinkling. Hill has a pallid, small face, with a thickish neck and a sharp chin and a small forehead, the crown of the head quite inferior. His expression ordinarily is a smile of intensity.

Garfield and Banks and Dudley Field and Governor Hartranft, who were on the floor, shook hands with Hill. He finally took his seat by Waddell, another old whig rebel. Sam. Cox sat there a long while on Waddell's knee. Clymer and Clark, of Missouri, wheeled their chairs around and talked wistfully with Hill. As he passed down the aisle to the door Frank Hurd led the crowd that shook hands.

Public opinion said that Gordon, Hill's future colleague, had steadily opposed Hill coming to the senate, where he would putshine both Gordon and Lamar. Gordon came into the house in his cloak and sat down beside Lamar. He looked to me decidedly demoralized, and I may add that, to my belief and of good information, the whole Georgia delegation has dreaded Hill as a man too independent and youthful in spirit for their uses. They got letters from lickspittle northern democrat members reflecting Hill and favoring Norwood. The triumph of Hill was the price of genius and the pride of the state. The generous element swarmed to his standard. They broke up a coalition backed, as I suspect, by New York money drawn from a dead man's assets and ignominiously applied to break down a brave and sterling, if unharnessable, public leader. Gordon talked with a dark face to Lamar, who remained silent.

These and other men, who may expect to ride the invisible spirit of the southern confederacy through congress, wheedling the north and putting through the Mississippi plan, now have a candid unionist at their side, the first whig from the rebellious territory on the democratic side who means to be national all the time. By his sincerity we shall measure them all. Georgia, the empire state of the south, now has the foremost southern orator in the senate. He follows Blaine's there, and he succeeds in Norwood a man of respectable character, but of no consequence in the senate, of no northern influence, and surrounded with the Georgia ring. The young men have come to the front in the state where McPherson fell, and Bishop Polk, and thousands of useful men on both sides. George Hoar, who helped draw this bill, and Ben Hill, who said it had his unqualified and enthusiastic approval, are both made senators before the measure is passed, and the justice most expected to be on the commission also goes to the senate, which is again grasping sap from every other department of the government.

"The letter of 'Gath' published in the New York Graphic" said Hill after the adjournment, "did the more good than anything that could have happened. It showed me what my opponents were doing and uncovered their plans."

THE RURAL ROOSTER."

Augusta Constitutionalist.

Was it a "rural rooster" who sent that dispatch to Blaine, bidding him as a "red ruffian" to "retire by the back way, as Ben Hill came in the front door?"

If the aforesaid "rooster" will turn to the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, under date of the 27th, he will find this, to him, exasperating paragraph.

"Representative Ben Hill was in the senate chamber to-day, viewing the field of his action for six years from March 4 next. He was congratulated by many senators. Among the first to greet him was his former antagonist in the house, Senator Blaine."

The "rooster" will read this dispatch with amazement and despair. He did not work for Ben, or vote for him either, to become at last the victim of misplaced confidence. Little did he suppose that "our Ben" would clasp hands with Blaine over the bloody chasm. The "red ruffian," instead of "retiring," meets Benjamin Himalaya half way, presses the palm of his hand, smiles benignantly upon his old antagonist, and bids him welcome to that hall which Doon Piatt has sacrilegiously called the fog bank. Really, we feel sorry for the "rooster." People who know Blaine well declare that he is by no means a "red ruffian;" but on the contrary a most companionable man, and not at all hungering for the gore of southerners. The fact is he wanted the presidency or a senatorship, and, knowing that "roosters" abounded in Maine, as well as in Georgia, he played just such pranks in the house of representatives as he thought would insure him the one or the other. And he did not miscalculate any more than Mr. Hill did.

Who has forgotten that Ben Butler and Sam Cox, after calling each other most dreadful names, in the house of representatives, in the morning, ate dinner together, in the afternoon, pledged each other in the sparkling wine of France—or New Jersey—and wound up by dancing a jig, to the inspiring strains of "Shoo Fly." Honors change manners, the pr verb says, and we should not wonder if Hill and Blaine became great friends, now that they have beguiled their respective "roosters." It is said that two Pagan priests could, with difficulty, keep their countenances when they met. They, too, had their roosters who consented to be played upon and fooled. It is well, for the day of jubilee, that the "red ruffian" welcomes his redoubted foe, instead of leaping from the window at his approach; but there will be mourning among the "roosters" who hardly anticipated such a transformation scene. Alas, poor rooster!

THE HOUSE DEMOCRATS

Special telegram to Chicago Times.

THE ATTENDANCE LARGE.

Washington, January 29.—The house democratic caucus met at half past 7 in the hall of the house of representatives. There was a very full attendance. As soon as the caucus was called to order a motion was made that they proceed to nominate and elect their members to serve on the electoral commission. Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, moved that the caucus proceed to decide what five members of the house, three democrats and two republicans, should constitute the house branch of the commission, and further, that Mr. Garfield should not be one of the two republican members. Mr. Hereford made a

RATHER FIERY SPEECH

in which he declared that Garfield, by his extreme partisan course, had utterly disqualified himself for the high judicial and impartial duties devolving upon the members of the commission. He had already over and over again rendered his judgment on the Louisiana case, and conspicuously so in signing the Sherman report, and he had on Saturday joined with the extremists and opponents of the electoral bill in order to defeat Hoar in the republican caucus. Hereford's proposition created a good deal of commotion and confusion. Finally, after a spirited discussion for and against the motion, it was decided that before anything else was acted on

THE THREE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS

of the commission should be selected, and after that the other proposition would be taken up. The caucus then proceeded to balloting. It was decided not to allow any nominations to be made. The first ballot resulted as follows: Payne, 69; Hunton, 61; Lamar, 31; Tucker, 23; Knott, 13; Cox and Wood, each 23, and there were a few scattering votes for several other candidates. Another ballot was taken with an indefinite result, and on the third ballot Mr. Payne and Mr. Hunton were both elected, Payne receiving 102 votes and Hunton 78 votes. The number necessary for a choice was 72. Then ensued

A VERY SHARP CONTEST

over the third man. Fernando Wood has been at work for several days in the hope to obtain a place on the commission. Many western and southern members had been induced to vote for him on the ground that New York should be represented on the commission. On the fourth ballot the vote stood as follows: Wood, 57 votes; Abbott, of Massachusetts, 47 votes; Cox, of New York, 39 votes; Morrison, of Illinois, 25 votes; Hancock, of Texas, 13 votes; Hill, of Georgia, 12 votes; Lamar, of Mississippi, 10 votes; Hewitt, 2 votes; Springer, 1 vote; Blackburn, 1 vote.

THERE WAS NO CHOICE,

and another ballot was then taken, with the following results for the leading candidates: Wood, 56; Abbott, 51. The increase in Abbott's vote came partly from Mr. Cox, who was then advised by Mr. Hewitt and others to withdraw, as they saw that Mr. Wood was holding his strength and that there was really danger that he might be elected. The next ballot which was the sixth, was decisive. Judge Abbott receiving seventy-nine votes and Wood forty-seven votes with still a few scattering

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

FRIDAY, MORNING, FEB. 2, 1877.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The count is progressing, congress and the commission being hard at work; and events will now rapidly succeed each other in this memorable month of February, until they culminate in the declaration of the grand result. All will acquiesce in that result, no matter how unjust it may seem; and republicanism will thus be greatly promoted all over the world; for all will see that no struggle for succession can be so complicated or so bitter that our system of government does not afford a happy solution of it within the forms of law. All will acquiesce in the result, as we have stated; but there will be knots of wise men here and there on either side who have put themselves in a position to cry out, "I told you so." If Hayes is counted in, we have a few such men in the south; if Tilden is counted in, Blaine and many others at the north will have the coveted opportunity. Ninety-five per cent of the whole country are rejoiced however that the difficult part of the count has been wrested from the hands of partisans and placed where a fair judicial decision is more than probable. It is our duty to hopefully wait.

The submission of the Florida vote to the tribunal is the most important step in the whole business; for it brings up for decision the extent of the commission's powers. As to this there are three views: that it cannot go further than to examine critically the form and certification of returns, accepting the one which is strictly in conformity with law; that the commission may and must be satisfied whether the action of the returning board—even if it has received the proper certification—was legal, and whether the returning board was legally constituted; that the committee shall overhaul all the election returns of a state.

The first view is simply preposterous If the commission has no power to go behind the returns, its creation was a delusion. What is the use of submitting a return to the commission, if it has no power to ascertain whether it expresses the constitutional vote of the state? The organization of the commission carried the power of examination by implication at least. The commission must, in fact, go behind the returns to decide the questions submited to it. It can not avoid going behind the returns under the oath taken by its members.

But the question of powers and jurisdiction was properly left to the tribunal itself. When the Florida case is taken up the vital question must and will be decided. The bill simply declares that, when the papers in any case are submitted to the commissioners they shall proceed to consider them "with the same power, if any, now possessed for the purpose by the two houses acting separately or together." By a majority of votes they are to have the power to decide "whether any or what votes from such state are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such state." As to the evidence to be considered, they are to take such "as shall by the constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration."

GEORGIA IN CONGRESS

Previous articles brought this record down to the 13th ult., at which point we take up the story this morning.

Senator Gordon introduced on the 15th ult. bills to remove the political disabilities of Charles L. Scott, of Alabama, and of Henry Meyers, of Georgia. On the same day, after many fruitless efforts, he succeeded in getting up the bill for the relief of Robert Erwin. This bill had twice passed the house of representatives, but the report from the senate committee on the judiciary was adverse to it. After a long debate, in which Messrs. Gordon, Wright and Stevenson bore leading parts, the bill was informally laid aside to come up as unfinished business.

In the house, Mr. Felton introduced a bill to appropriate money for the improvement of the Coosa river from Rome to the bridge of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad in Alabama. Mr. Hartridge introduced a bill making an appropriation to continue the improvement of the harbor at Savannah. Mr. Candler presented a petition from citizens of Perry county in favor of cheap telegraphy.

On the 16th ult. the bill to authorize sundry allowances to ex-Collector James Atkins was reported by Mr. Garfield and unanimously passed. Mr. G. put the bill through the house. The bill simply relieves Mr. Atkins of responsibility for the acts of some of his dishonest assistants. Mr. Candler presented the petition of Louisa Walker, of Fulton county, for compensation for property taken by the army in 1864.

The bill for the relief of Robert Erwin was called up by Senator Gordon on the 18th, when Senator Wright offered a substitute permitting the case to go to the court of claims. This substitute was accepted and the bill passed. Senator Gordon stood by this bill through thick and thin, securing in the end all that was asked for by the claimant. On the same day, Mr. Hartridge procurred the concurrence of the house to the senate amendment, and the bill went to the president.

Mr. Stephens presented on the 19th ult. the petition of John Bohn for compensation for services rendered as a laborer on the public grounds.

Mr. Hartridge, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Joel S. Kennard, of Savannah, formerly an officer of the navy. The bill was immediately passed by the house.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill, on the 22d ult., making an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Chattahoochee river. On the 25th ult., Mr. Harris introduced a bill for the relief of the estate of S. H. Hill, of Columbus.

The remarks of Messrs. Hartridge, Felton, and Hill, appear in the Record for the 26th ult. None of them were "withheld for revision."

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

It is stated with some degree of certainty that the friends of the present managers of the Georgia institution for the deaf and dumb propose to make a fight before the legislature against the adoption of the report of the joint committee signed by Senator Perry and Representative Pilcher. In that case, some rather astonishing developments may be looked for. It is the intention of the friends of the institution to push matters to a conclusion, and if there are any appearances of opposition, a committee will be appointed with power to send for persons and papers, in which event, we are given to understand, some rather surprising disclosures will be made.

MR. TIFT ON DIRECT TRADE.

The CONSTITUTION of yesterday contained a long letter from the pen of Hon. Nelson Tift upon the subject of direct trade and immigration. This communication takes broad issue with received opinion and facts upon these questions. We have always advocated both of them, because we are satisfied that our future prosperity is dependent upon an increased population, and the freeing of our people from their dependence upon New York. Mr. Tift certainly sees the difficulties we labor under, but the remedy he proposes is calculated to make us still more dependent upon New York than we have been. According to his idea, the only thing necessary to make us rich and to give us "beautiful homes" is to send all our crops by his "short-cut" to New York, there to be transshipped and taxed by agents and middle men in addition to necessary expenses of transportation; and for the material with which to beautify our homes we must gather up in New York the refuse of the foreign population floating to that city. A fact or two seems to have escaped Mr. Tift's attention. The valuable portions of the immigration arriving in New York are almost without exception, under charge of some land and immigration company in the west, and have in almost every case secured their homes before leaving Europe. The vagabonds are afoot free to go where they please, and these Mr. Tift proposes that we adopt. We are opposed to any such plan. The only way for us to benefit ourselves is to adopt the plan followed by the western states, and that is the plan proposed by Gov. Smith.

Nobody will deny that we need direct trade. So long as we pay tribute to other states our boast of being the empire state of the south is a farce. We pay such tribute to-day, and it is the duty of our legislators to free us. We cannot be great or prosperous until it is done. Direct trade is one of the means. Population and wealth go hand in hand. As population increases so does wealth, and this is especially the case with farms and farming. We have notable examples of this in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota. In 1850 the the aggregate value of property in those states was $2,666,436,726; in 1870 it was $16,363,282,388—an increase of more than 600 per cent. The average value of farming lands in New York in 1850 was $19 an acre; in 1870 it was more than $58 an acre. In 1850 the aggregate value of property in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi was $792,582,576; in 1870 it was $679,222,393. The value of land had decreased in all of them. Now for the cause: The first mentioned states had greatly increased their population; in the latter states population was but slightly increased. Of the millions of foreign immigrants arriving in this country, only 32,280 came into the cotton states, while 2,875,524 went to the first named states. The increased wealth from this source, according to data given by the bureau of statistics, was $2,875,524,000. Some may say that the decrease of wealth in the cotton states is due to emancipation. As an answer to this we cite Missouri and Virginia, both formerly slave states. Missouri has more than doubled her wealth in the past ten years; Virginia has remained almost stationary. Missouri has in that period added some 222,967 foreign immigrats (mostly Germans) to her population, and this in part accounts for the difference.

Let us have direct trade and immigration. In them lies our best hope; and the sum asked as aid sinks into insignificance in comparison to the advantages we would derive from the proposed movements.

EXTENSION OF THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

It is very probable that under the wise administration of affairs in Florida which has thus far characterized the accession of the democratic party to power in Florida, the Atlantic and Gulf railroad of Georgia, which has important connections in our sister state, will be empowered to complete the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile railroad to Mobile. In such an event, the Gulf road will become one of the most important and profitable lines of inter-communication in the country.

It was the original intention of the projectors of the Atlantic and Gulf road to push that line to Pollard, and for that purpose only a few years ago the friends of the enterprise succeeded in passing through the Georgia legislature a bill grating aid to the extension. The bill was pocketed by Governor Smith and thus defeated. The friends of the road then turned their attention to Florida, and but though the interference of Stearns and the carpet-bag wretches who controlled the state, and had other projects on hand, the bill framed in the interests of the Gulf road was defeated. This bill, together with the veto message of Marcellus Stearns, has been brought before the Florida legislature again and we trust that, in the interest of an internal improvement system that has been only partially developed and unfairly tested, the act will pass and receive the sanction of Gov. Drew.

Only a few weeks ago, the accomplished idiot who edits Whitelaw Gould's New York Tribune, intimated that Ben Hill's constituents were fools and he was the proper person to represent them. At present Jay Ried contents himself with admitting that Mr. Hill is no common man.

The fact that Hill. Sheridan has elaborately abused J. Madison Wells is calculated to arouse a feeling of sympathy for the latter among respectable people, but it should not be forgotten that Wells is a member of the returning board, and is really no better than Sheridan himself.

Wells, the president of the Louisiana returning board, said at one time that his life was in danger. But during all the time he was endeavoring to sell himself to one side or the other, his honesty doesn't seem to have been prominent enough to get bruised.

The members of the Louisiana returning board are nearly all accomplished in politics as Morton and the other infamous wretches who have conspired against the liberties of their country.

Wells wanted $200,000 for himself and a smaller sum for the colored members of the returning board. The negroes seem to take a back seat everywhere.

After all, the Louisiana case may turn out to be the strongest. Z. Chandler seems to have miscalculated matters.

The democratic majority in Louisiana seems to have been too large for Wells to handle comfortably without pay.

And yet Morton would get up in the senate to-morrow morning and say that J. Madison Wells is an honest man.

Wells' letter to West will be produced to-day. It is said to contain information of a "delicate" nature.

"OLD SI."

A RETURN TO THE OLD PLAN!

"Is de lottery done bustid up?" asked OLD SI yeste day.

"It has closed up."

"Dat's what I 'spected!"

Why?

"'Kase I need dat de squad ob two-bit capitalists wuz outen ob bizniss an' wuz 'muzin dar-selbs wid dere ole tools!"

"How is that?"

"Well, when de lottery was startid hit was 'dopted by de rusky darkies ez a God-send ez er 'sempshun from yearnin' dar bred in de swett ob dere brows!"

"They bet on it pretty lively."

"An' dey hez hun 'nyoutin in dat sink-hole ebber sence an' puttin' in dem time standin' 'round lookin' fer de outcome, but de jig is up ef de wheel are stopp'd, for dar's moughty few ob de gang dat hes cotched de eye ez mittin' up by cau'le lite ter count de dividens dat dey got on de turn."

"That's so."

"Dar's de proof right 'round dar in dat bomlot, now, fer I jes seed fo' ob dem speckerlators on de lottery playin' kyards dar fer tree kyar tickits an' a nickel ter see which tree of dem 'ud go hongry ter day fer de benefit ob de winner!"

HOW TO SETTLE THE CASE.

"How 'bout Marse Tilden?" asked Old SI yesterday.

"Well, the congress began counting the votes to-day."

"So I heer'd. How's day gittin on?"

"They reached Florida and stopped."

"Umph! sorter struck er snag, eh? Kinder run de boat inter dessan' bank?"

"That's about the case."

"Well, de water are purty low, but I reckins dat de dimmycrats kno's how to ter lighten de ole craft?"

"I think they do!"

"Ef enny ob de boys has ebber run de ribber dey kin ontan de her sooner!"

"How would you go about it?"

"Well, yer kno' de dimmycrats wus stripp'd fer dis las' trip—dey wus bar foot an' reddy ter swim without enny dead wate ef de ole scow sprung er leak an' went ter de bottom."

"Certainly."

"De radikels, like de res' ob de sinners, hed dere inaugrashins fer dat carry an' dat wus like totin' pig iron in a rollin' mill. Now, ef de Tildin boys jes crowds dem fellers ter de back rend ob de skooner she'll lighten at de front an' swing 'round ter de right bank, when Marse Sam kin run out de gang-plank ter de white house steps! How is dat, now?"

"We thought the idea was being fully followed up.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS.

—Another candidate for a clerkship in the legislature arrived yesterday.

—Hon. Henry Hillyer "went up higher" yesterday and took a front seat in the gallery He was evidently studying the subject of domestic relations.

—Ex-Mayor Hammock is said to have a deep in erest in the inauguration of Tilden—an interest real es well as contingent.

—Dr. Carlton has forgiven Governor Brown, politically. He is almost willing now that Joseph shall be a bishop.

—The Third house has received several talented accessions within the past few days Indeed, the Georgia "Sam Ward" is gathering his forces.

—Col. M. J. O'Brien, general superintendent of the Southern Express company, entertained a number of friends and acquaintances among the legislators, socially at dinner at Pease's last evening.

—Col. Ganahl, of Augusta, has returned to the city. He is a genial good soul and is welcome.

—The appointment of Col. Salem Dutcher as solicitor general of the Augusta circuit, gives pleasure to his numerous friends in this city.

FACT AND COMMENT.

Fifty women are medical students at the Paris hospitals.

Morally, politically and physically, Morton is on his last legs.

This is fine growing weather. Even old maids are growing—older.

Now they say of a man who is a fraud, "Oh! he's gimp."

Dr. J. C. Ayer, the pill prince, has been declared hopelessly insane by his physicians

The Scientific American estimates that the East river bridge will cost twenty millions.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, another asteroid, his twenty seventh—as well as could be expected.

There isn't enough left of Imperial Ferry to stop a hole to keep the wind away.

It cost the sweet-tempered Mme. Pauline Lucca $10'000 in lawyer's fees to get her divorce.

Mr. Erastus Corning is the happy owner of a collection of orchids valued at $250,000.

Well! Well!! Wells!!! Think of your bringing this disgrace upon honest Zach Chandler.

Prof. Swing says that common sense is the best guardian angel any young man can have around.

The Dramatic News says that Miss Jeanette Bennett has decided not to enter a convent, and is matrimonially engaged.

A mule generally indulges in a little preamble before he shows his resolution to trot.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Probably the worst thing a wife, temporarily absent from home, can discover on her return is a hole in the mosquito bar, closed by a hair pin.

Representative Henry L. Pierce, of Massachusetts, one of the republican representatives from that state, has for some time been outspoken in the opinion that Tilden was fairly elected.

Mr. Grady explains that Mr. Hill's friends will not form a new party, but constitute a compact "following," like Mr. Stephens has had. Well, what does the "following" propose to do?—Au, usta Constitutionalist.

Mr. David Dudley Field has been described by Mrs Clemmer, who gravely declares that all the Fields, with one exception have noses that exhaust the rest of their faces You see but a faint outline of their remaining features.

In overhauling little weaknesses Russia finds she has a depleted treasury, unsettled industries, a supernaturad prime minister, and an incompetent generalissimo. Spring will be soon enough for war evidently.

It is now about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the nineteenth century, and yet the average man will pause and gaze into the show window of a ladies' furnishing store with a curiosity that is positively medieval.

The Redwood City Gazette begins its last "leader" in this vein: "That compendium of pickled street gossip and dictionary of current expressions of sour and decayed local politicians, sometimes called the grand jury report."

It rather discourages a man who has virtuously resolved to rise early these winter mornings to get down stairs and, after plunging his hand into a bowl of lukewarm water in feeling around for a match, to discover the family cat peacefully curled up on his breakfast plate.

David Dudley Field would have been selected as one of the commission but for a suggestion which was made that possibly the electoral tribunal would decline to allow counsel to appear before it. In this case the house would appoint managers to represent it, and in this capacity it was thought that Mr. Field would be of much more benefit as a member of the commission.

Col. Ellis Spear, the new commissioner of patents, is a Maine man, a native of Warren, and is about forty-four years of age He is a graduate of Bowdoin. He enlisted in the war as a private, was speedily promoted to the rank of colonel, and served to the end of the war. He first entered the patent office as clerk, and has gradually worked his way up until he now becomes head of the department.

The inhabitants of the Scilly islands become rich under the benevolent despotism of their late landlord, Mr. Augustus Smith, who held the scillys under a long lease from the Duch of Cornwall, but to-day they are richer no longer, having been so silly as to put their earnings—gained by supplying the London market with early vegetables—into the bonds of Honduras, Costa, and Peru, which are nearly worthless.

Leonard Harper Johnson, of Virginia, has devised a new religion, based on a new Bible of his own composition. This pretended revelation of divine will constitutes him a high priest, with a right to claim one-tenth of the income of his followers, and to have as many wives as he can get. He has secured three wives, but no other followers as yet, although he preaches his doctrines very eloquently.

The senior member of the French academy in age is M. Mignet, now 80 years of age. Thiers has occupied his seat longer than any other member, having been elected in 1833. The youngest three members are M. Emile Olivier, 51; M. Alexandre Dumas, 53; and the Duc d'Aumale, 54. The academy is full, and but for the persistence of Mgr. Dupanloup, who still refuses to take his seat no longer as M. Littre shall occupy his forty-second chair would be used.

The tide goes out,
And the tide comes in;
From good flows joy,—
From evil, sin;
And the same exchange,
And the days go by
The world moves on,
With ups and with;
And life to-day,
Though kindly proud,
May sleep to-morrow
Wrapped in cloud.

—Chicago Tribune.

Logan took the American senate by its large, capacious ears "and then he went for his mother tongue. He smote it right and left, hip and thigh, and showed no mercy. Swinging his great broad axe of his logic high in the air he turned it ere it fell, and with the hammer side minus the language of sixty millions of people fairly in the face and insisted on beyond recognition. Under his strokes the floor of the Andersonian senate was spattered with the remnants of a once proud vocabulary, and members, door-keepers and pages were covered from head to foot with the spray. In the fearful two hours which followed the first roar of his oratory, all the parts of speech were routed and put to flight.—The Capital

—We have tried Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in our family, and can assert that it is the best remedy for a cough or cold every introduced. Price 25 cents.

—Dr. Jenner, who discovered vaccination, antidote for Small Pox, was called a quack. The same opposition you may expect against this new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules, they will cure Throat and Lung complaints, Colds, Consumption. Trial boxes, by mail, 25c. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Missouri

St. James Hotel, Florida

This favorite House is now open Passenger Elevator, good table and other appointments found in first-class Hotels. Special arrangements for rooms by the week or season. Rooms secured by mail or telegraph. Address J. R CAMPBELL, Manager. dec8—d2m

Obituary.

JOHNSON—Ethel, only daughter of George W. and Ophelia W Johnson, born November 26th, 1875, died at Kennesaw, January 6th, 1877.

"Said 'Papa,' 'Mama'—then left off
For tongues celestial, fitter.
Her
Who perfumed with pure blossom the house,
Well done of God to halve the lot
And give her all the sweetness,
To us toe empty room and cot,
To her, the Heaven's completeness."

—Christian Index copy.

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion. All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance, and none will be taken for less than thirty cents

WANTED—Everybody to know that Madam E. A. Smith, the Queen and Star of Fortune Tellers, is now at 119 Decatur street. Look for the Sign of Two Ladies. feb1-d3t,hc

WANTED—A situation by one competent writer as book-keeper, or amanuensis or correspondent. Has also a thorough knowledge of cotton and general business. Moderate salary expected. Address P. G., this office. jan26 -d1w

T. R. RIPLEY of Whitehall street, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Crockery and Glass Ware. feb2 dstfriasun

WANTED—By a gentleman and lady, board in a private family. Address A B C, Constitution office. feb2—d3t

WANTED TO BUY—A small house and lot, centrally located. Will pay five hundred cash. Call on, or address Mrs. Holmes, 154 Decatur street feb2—d1t3t

LOST—On Pryor street, between Peters and Hunter, an Infant's Gold Pin, engraved "Lilian." A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at 185 S. Pryor street. feb2—d1t

FOR RENT—One Office and several nice Sleeping Rooms, over Boynton Bro's. Alabama street. Enquire of F. Hancock. Wm. A. Rawson. jan23—dec30t

FOR RENT—That large front Store and splendid basement—52 by 91 feet next the bridge on Broad street in "Granite block." Basement opening on Railroad. Also, the old Library Rooms and several nice up stairs rooms. Apply to Wm A. Rawson or F. M. Cooker. jan24—dec30d3.

FOR SALE—Drug Store in Cartersville, Ga Stock about $4,000 00. Doing thriving business Terms easy. Apply, at once, to David W. Curry, Cartersville, Georgia. jan23—d1,tues,thur&sun

WANTED—For a Cotton Mill near Atlanta Three or Four Dye Houses and Reelers. Apply to T. F. Parrott, corner Pryor and Hunter Sts feb1—d1w

FOR SALE—A magnificent Sugar Plantation and Twenty-two Thousand Acres Wild Lands on the St. John's river and East Coast Florida. Most eligibly located. Walker & Boyd, in James' Bank. jan31-w2w

NOTICE—Have you got a good second-hand one-horse Phaeton, you wish to Exchange for a good second-hand Top Buggy. Call on W. R. W. W. & A. R. R. Store. January 30th, 1877. jan31 d1w

LOST—A Child's Chain Bracelet, marked C A L. from W. & A. A $5 00 reward will be paid if left at 24 Luckie street jan 0—d3t

FOR SALE OR RENT—A good residence, centrally located and in first class neighborhood. J. G. Reynolds, at Maddox & Tucker's store. jan28—d1f

FERTILIZER.—I will have for sale "Strong's Ammoniated Dissolved Bones," the highest grade article of rod in this market. Testimonials of the highest character. Sent in your orders. Shipping will be limited to 500 tons. Cotton option 15 cents per pound. C. H. Strong, corner Marietta and Broad streets. jan28-d1f

FOR RENT—A very desirable Store House in James' Block for rent Apply to Snead & Co jan 23—dtuflefb1

EXTRA CHOICE.

A first class Merchant can now secure that superb EXTRA CHOICE Store House next to Cohen & Selig's store room cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets Favorable terms will be granted to an ACCEPTABLE lessee. Apply to MARCUS A. BELL & SON, Real Est te Agents, jan 21-d3t Office No 1, Centennial Building.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of George C. Davis—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of George C. Davis, of Greene county, Georgia, (P. O Greenboro) in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district January 8th, 1877. J. M. STORRY, jan14 d1aw6w Greenboro, Ga

Notice in Bankruptcy

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Hunter & Beusse, Samuel Hunter and Henry Beusse, bankrupts in Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of Hunter & Beusse—Samuel Hunter and Henry Beusse—of Athens and county of Clarke in said district, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition, by the United States District Court for said District.

HUGH N. HARRIS, jan21—d1aw3w Assignee

NOTICE.

State of Georgia, Fulton county. Present, the Honorable C Peeples, J S C, A C.

Washington Strozier vs. Victoria Strozier. } Libel for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court by the return of the sheriff, and the allegations of the bill in said case, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that she does not reside in this State, it is, on motion of counsel, ordered, that said defendant appear and answer at the next term of this Court, or that the case be considered in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. It is further ordered that this notice be published in The Atlanta Constitution, once a month for four months. Done in open Court. R. A. ANGIER, Att'y pro libel't.

A true extract from the minutes this 29th of November, 1876.

JAMES D. COLLINS, C S C. dec3—d1m4m

NOTICE.

ENROLLED before me, on this the 27th day of January, 1877, as an estray, by James G Laird of the 13th district, G M, of DeKalb county, Georgia, one HEIFER, no horns, no ear marks, red head and neck, some red spots on the sides, balance of the body white, about three years old, and appraised by A. Fleming, D. T. Jackson, freeholders, to be worth seven dollars and that it was worth twenty-five cents a day to keep said Heifer.

The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay costs and expenses and take said Heifer away, else she will be sold on the premises of said James G Laird, on Tuesday the 6 h day of February, 1877, in terms of the law in such cases made and provided January 27th, 1877. W. F. LYLE, J. P. jan30—w1t Ordinary.

DeKalb Sheriff sales for February, 1877.

Will be sold before the court-house door in the town of Decatur, in said county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1877, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred acres, more or less, being in the southwest half of land lot No. 222, in the 18th district of said county. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from DeKalb superior court in favor of A. J. Hinton, executor of L. Johnson, deceased, against W. D. Brown, as the property of said now in possession of the defendant. Said land is pledged to Benj F. Holmes. Property pointed out by the assignee. January 8, 1877.

Also, at the same time and place, one hundred acres of land, more or less, in the south district of DeKalb county, Georgia, and bounded as follows: on the north by lands of Wm. Hinton, on the east by lands of Wm. Hinton, on the south by lands of Wm. Hinton, and on the west by lands of Wm. Hinton. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from DeKalb superior court in favor of Wm. Hinton against Wm. Hinton. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney

BLANKS AND PRIZES

Life is full of old. I have roamed around fro,
Of all shades both foolish and wise.
And never yet found aught the least and low,
But what had its hopes in its prize.

A drum in the band makes the most sound,
And every orchestra has its cymbals;
And in every profession the whole world around,
There are twenty-five blanks to a prize.

With money to spend we have friends by the score,
To dance us, lawn and advise,
But pay soon we find if the chance to be poor,
Fortune slyly its shadow is prize.

If to-morrow a policeman to-day we report,
Who equivocates and can't write,
But one thing is certain in every court
There are ninety-five blanks to a prize.

There are other things, too, in a journey through life,
Which the dullest may see it be trice,
But the rest is the greatest in shooting a wife,
There are ninety-nine blanks to a prize.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

It is stated that the conductors on the Georgia railroad are allowed to pass free, but it is impossible to relate what the rule is on the Central, as the conductors are not allowed to go to minstrel shows nor to tell their ages. Every able-bodied editor ought to be a conductor.

—Capt. Ed. Purcell, of the Georgia railroad, ought to be a member of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. He says it make his flesh crawl to hear that a mule has kicked a negro. It was our intention last night to learn whether he sympathizes with the negro or with the mule, but the cars left on schedule time.

—The Gainesville Southron says, "We do not wish to be understood as disparaging any former managers of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, but we do say it is greatly improved under its new management, and is now the very best paper published in Georgia."

—The Augusta Constitutionalist says that "an Atlanta man is known on the railroad by the clay on his boots." Augusta men are known in society by the color of their finger-nails.

—The grand jury of Douglass county seem to be anxious not to put the Medium on by publishing their presentments. This is a very bad sign.

—The Augusta Constitutionalist is asking sundry questions about Miss Neilson.

—A negro was accidentally shot in Thomson the other day.

—Savannah has shipped her first cargo of rosin to a foreign port.

—A young man in Savannah named Connell was accidentally shot in the head by an air gun the other day. The wound is supposed to be fatal.

—Griffin has a black town cow that can lop off the head of a patent turnip twenty feet distant.

—Americus claims a man who has been a democrat for one hundred and eight years.

—The Americus Republican says that on Sunday night last, in Marion county, Miss Sarah Smith shot and killed herself with a rifle. She had, eight months before, married one Sheppard, of Taylor county, whom she discovered had a former wife living near by and whom he still visited. She was about 24 years old.

—The oat crop in Thomas county will be an average one, and the average crop is heavy.

—The body of a negro, badly mutilated by buzzards, was found near Marshallville recently.

—The Fort Valley Mirror, with commendable enterprise, has established a Crawford county department with Mr. M. D. Stroud as editor.

—Griffin News: The constitutional convention bill has at last passed the house, and has gone to the senate. We think that the members from Fulton county are needlessly agitated over the removal of the capital question. The people want the convention to correct the evils of the constitution and in order to make way for complete reform and to drop off useless officers, and are not at all troubled about the removal of the capital. In fact, our people prefer the capital to remain where it is.

—Savannah News: We learn that at a late hour last night a young man from the vicinity of Atlanta, who arrived on the morning train, fell among some "friends" and was inveigled into drinking. After imbibing considerably, one of the "friends" proposed a visit to a nice establishment where lots of fun could be had. The aforesaid delightful place proved to be a "bunko den," the locality of which the unfortunate gentleman was unable to designate. In this den the stranger was relieved of $275 by a little game, the mysteries of which he did not understand. In a half dazed state he found his way back to his hotel, and we are informed was in a terrible distress of mind, the money being his entire profits of hard labor which he had intended to invest in goods on his trip north.

—Walton County Vidette: As the passenger train on the Georgia road was running at a rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, a few days ago, near the Oconee river bridge, some broken spikes caused one of the rails to spread, which came near throwing the passenger coach from the track, which would have resulted in the death of probably every passenger in the coach, as it occurred on an embankment and the train was going at a high rate of speed. Our informant, as were all the passengers, was thrown almost entirely out of his seat, and death seemed imminent to all on board. Happily, however, the accident occurred after most of the train had passed over it, also there would probably have been another terrible railroad disaster.

—Macon Telegraph: We learn that Mr. Charles T. Bartlett, son of the presiding judge of the Ocmulgee circuit, Hon. George W. Bartlett, has received the appointment of solicitor general from Governor Colquitt for this (the Macon) circuit. Mr. Bartlett was graduated at the university of Georgia at the early age of seventeen, then took a law course of two years at the university of Virginia, and returning to Athens, graduated, also, at our university law school. But twenty-four years of age, he is probably the youngest solicitor general in the state. The appointment was made on the birth day of the recipient, and no doubt was the pleasantest incident of that day.

—Augusta Constitutionalist: Salem Dutcher, Esq., has been appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate, as solicitor general of this circuit. A better appointment could not have been made. He is a gentleman of legal learning and research, who will discharge the duties of the office with zeal ability and fidelity. We feel confident the governor will never regret this appointment, or the people, whose interest will be so efficiently served.

Special Notices.

Keep's Custom Shirts made to measure,
The very best, 6 for $9, delivered free everywhere
Keep's Patent Forty-Inch Dress Shirts,
The very best, 6 for $7, delivered free everywhere
An elegant set of Gold plate collar and sleeve Buttons given with each half dozen Keep's shirts.
Samples and full directions mailed free to any address
Merchants supplied at a small commission on cost.
Trade circulars mailed free on application
Keep Manufacturing Co., 165 Mercer St., New York
jan31—deodawly

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression; a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental overwork, indiscretion or excesses, or some drain upon the system, always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the whole man. Been used twenty years; perfect success in thousands cases. Sold by druggists. Price, $1 per single vial or $5 in one package of five vials and $5 50 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address all letters to HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
jan28—deodawly

Piso's Consumptive Cure.
Messrs. J. F. Tarsal and Company, Griffin, Ga.
Gentlemen: My wife, Mrs. Della Williams, has been confined to her bed from a lung disease for more than a year. After taking one bottle of Piso's Consumptive Cure and Liver Pills she has been able to ride horseback ten miles to Kirkstone and labor most of Saturday. She now considers herself entirely cured after using the second bottle. Yours truly,
A. J. WILLIAMS.
Sold by all druggists and at wholesale by Hunt & Smith, Atlanta.

Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and surgeon, has had thirty years' experience in the treatment of CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, Nightly Pollutions, Lost Manhood, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Diabetes, Kidney or Bladder Troubles, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, and all diseases requiring a scientific and reliable physician. Persons who cannot personally consult Dr. RICE may write him a full description of their disease, and he will send them a plain and candid opinion of their case, and the most reasonable and successful mode of treatment, with the least possible exposure and expense. Medicines sent everywhere, secure from observation. Consultation free. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed in all cases undertaken.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR.
A 200 page book, sent to any address, securely sealed, for three 3-cent stamps. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
aug6 dawly

MARRIAGE SECRETS.
Just Published, by A. J. SORANSAW, Marriage Guide Illustrated, a work of rare merit, containing more than 200 pages of useful information, and should be read by the married and single of both sexes. It is a private medical work, and contains many valuable recipes, and will act as their attorney in settlement of their claims, without any charge for his services. Call upon or address A. J. SORANSAW, Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Secret Organs, Nature's Laws Made Plain, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Physiological Mysteries, Manhood Restored, etc., and many other subjects of importance to the married and single of both sexes, which should be read by all

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar29-tf

Supreme Court Decisions.

The Decisions for the July Term, 1876, are now ready. To regular subscribers the pamphlet will be furnished at $1 00 per copy; and $2 00 to those who are not. jan14-tf

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOERHAVE'S GERMAN WINE for severe Coughs Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
oct7 -deod Awsowly Wholesale Agents.

New Advertisements.

Clothing at auction—Joyner & Ellis.
Notices in bankruptcy—W H Smyth.
Nurseries corner for rent—J Norcross.
For guardianship—H V Bayne.
For guardianship—L B Griggs.
Sheriff's sales—J W Brown.
Steam engines—Schofield's Iron Works
Chloretes—Dr J H McLean.
Dr Bull's Cough Syrup
Economize—John W Williams.
Crockery and glass ware—T R Ripley.
Board wanted—A B C
House and lot wanted—Mrs Holmes.
Infant's gold pin lost—135 S Pryor street.
Medical library at auction—Joyner & Ellis.

Debates in the Legislature.

In the senate yesterday quite a discussion was had over Senator McDaniel's bill to repeal the law permitting parties to testify in their own case. Mr. Howell moved to reconsider the bill, which was lost the day before, and Messrs. Black, Furman, Harrison, Bush and others opposed it. Messrs. McDaniel and Shewmake made speeches in favor of reconsideration.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

The bill offered by Mr. Bush to require the attorney general to represent the state before the supreme court in all criminal cases. The judiciary committee reported that the bill do not pass.

Mr Bush moved to disagree to the report of the committee.

After considerable discussion the report of the committee was sustained by a large majority.

The most important debate in the senate was on Mr. Asbury's bill, to make it a penal offense to give away liquor within one mile of an election precinct during an election.

Mr. Asbury made a fine argument in support of his bill, and was well sustained by Messrs. Cabaniss and Shewmake.

Judge Reese, Mr. Harrison and others opposed it.

The bill passed by a large majority.

There was no discussion in the house except on one or two bills.

The finance committee reported adverse on the bill to authorize Addison C. Carson, of Pickens county, to peddle without license.

Mr. Allred made an earnest appeal to the house to disagree to the report. Mr. Black replied sustaining the report of the committee. The report was agreed to and the bill lost.

The judiciary committee reported adverse on Mr. Fry's bill to preserve the purity of the ballot box. Messrs Fry and James appealed to the house to disagree to the report in order that the bill might be made a local bill for Fulton county. After remarks by Messrs. Hood, Moses and Stewart of Spalding the report was agreed to and the bill lost.

The committee reported adverse on Mr. Owenby's bill to regulate the manner of returning land for taxation.

Mr. Owenby made a gallant and earnest, but unsuccessful effort to have the report disagreed to. He was sustained by Moses and Jordan, of Hancock. Mr. Stewart, of Spalding, defended the report of the committee, and the bill was lost.

THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court.

CIRCUITS:

Albany	1	Rome	1
Southwestern	23	Cherokee	12
Pataula	9	Augusta	10
Chattahoochee	24	Middle	8
Macon	28	Ocmulgee	10
Flint	14	Eastern	24
Coweta	11	Brunswick	4

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
February 1, 1877.

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No 8. Argument concluded.

Nos 9 and 10. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

No 11. Mitchell vs Simmons. Certiorari, from Dougherty. Argued.

Warren & Hobbs, for plaintiff in error.

W T Jones, contra.

No 12. Vason et al vs Beall, trustee. Complaint, from Dougherty. Argued.

R F Lyon, for plaintiff in error.

C B Wooten, by A Hood, contra.

No 13. Withdrawn.

No 14. Davis vs Morgan. Claim, from Mitchell. Argued.

W C McCall, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance contra.

No 15. Wemslowsky, administrator, vs Brinson. Injunction, from Dougherty.

Strozier & Smith; Warren & Hobbs, for plaintiff in error.

W T Jones; Fleming & Russell, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr Jones, the court adjourned until 10 a m to-morrow

City Court.

JUDGE R. H. CLARKE, PRESIDING.

The following was the business of this court yesterday:

State vs Silvey Walker. Assault and battery. Found guilty and fined $10 and costs or sentenced to six months on the chain gang

State vs T B Brannon. Fornication. Verdict of guilty. Sentence suspended on account of notice of motion for new trial.

State vs William Bushee, alias Johnson Larcony from the house. Nol pros'd.

State vs Jim Kemp. Motion for new trial. Granted and on new trial prisoner found guilty and sentenced to twelve months on the chain gang.

Court then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-day.

The Beethoven Society.

This society was fully reorganized last evening by the acceptance of the charter recently procured, and by the adoption of a constitution and full code of by-laws. We commend the wisdom of the society in having itself incorporated. With the present management there is no sort of fear of financial embarrassment, still at the same time during the twenty years for which the society is incorporated it may fall into bad management hands and it may then be sued. If it was a general partnership, as most of such organizations are, and as it would be but for this charter, every active and every associate member would be liable as partners for the entire debts of the society, and would be liable to be harrassed with suits. As it is no member is liable to be sued or for a single dollar of debt after he has paid his dues as provided by the by-laws. Such is the good effect of this charter, and we would advise all similar organizations to imitate the example of the Beethoven as an act of simple justice to their members. Creditors extend credit upon the faith of the society's property, and they are not imposed on and cannot complain.

The dues fixed at twenty dollars for associate members, and five dollars for active members—payable quarterly. This is about as small a fee as can be fixed to run any such organization without running in debt. Associate members for that sum can attend all the weekly rehearsals, and also the public entertainments of the society, and take two ladies with them.

The president in his address spoke of the pride Atlanta and the Beethoven society felt in the success of the Rosini club, whom he characterized as friendly allies in a good cause.

Membership in the society does not exclude persons from being members in similar organizations. And we note that many Beethovens are also Rosinis. We commend this liberal feature. The Beethovens will doubtless give public concerts for the benefit of the library, and the Orphans home at an early day, as concerts for such purposes are not forbidden by its bylaws. On Friday night of next week they will give a public concert for their associate members. We wish the society every success. We bid them and every other educator God speed.

The Catholic Fair.

Another large crowd attended the Catholic fair last night. The array of beauty was unsurpassed. Luckie street and Peachtree street contributed a bright star each to the constellation.

The ballot for the jewelry at Mrs. Flynn's table closes to night at half past nine. Miss Pollie Morgan, Miss Addie Yelverton, and Miss Mollie Green are the contestants. Miss Mollie is as popular as she is handsome.

The polls for the waiting cane for the ugliest man closes at 9:30 o'clock to-night. The Whitehall street merchant was in the lead last night, but the Decatur street merchant expects to organize a returning board to count him in.

The other ballotings close to-morrow night, and great activity prevails.

The Barnacks band gave the fair a fine seven o'clock serenade.

Headquarters for Eastern Seed Potatoes.

We have in Store and to arrive One Thousand Barrels of Choice Eastern Early Rose, Early Goodrich, Pinkeyes, Peerless and Jackson Whites. Will be sold at Lowest Market Prices. We don't sell Western Seed.

W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama Street.

P. S.—Owing to the short crop of old Potatoes and consequent high prices, early planting will pay better this season than in many years past.

jan31—d1mo.3d.3d4th,c.lp

THE GREAT EXPERIMENT.

THE MODEL COTTON FACTORY OF THE SOUTH.

Its Inspection Yesterday Afternoon.

Everybody in Atlanta feels an interest in the cotton factory and its success. Recent events have brought this great scheme more prominently than ever before the public, and it is now the theme of general conversation. The committee appointed at the stockholders' meeting last Saturday night to canvass the city for subscriptions has since that time been earnestly at work, and the directors seem now to be quite hopeful that an ample sum to start the factory will soon be raised. The friends of this Atlanta enterprise are fully awake to its importance, and if they fail it will only be after every effort has been exhausted.

Yesterday afternoon by the request of the President, Mr. G. W. Adair, the stockholders, directors and all interested citizens went out to inspect the factory.

About fifty persons went entirely through it during the afternoon, and the invariable impression was most favorable to the arrangement of the mill and its probability of great success.

It is a treat to look through the magnificent building from basement to roof and to see what beautiful order and completeness are every where found.

Following a party of interested gentlemen, a reporter of the CONSTITUTION took the whole survey, beginning in the basement where

THE HUGE BOILERS

are placed. Of these there are four, with room left in the apartment for two more. Above the boilers is an immense smoke box which conducts the smoke from the furnaces up to the chimney. The engine is a 500 horse power and in many respects is the most complete we have ever seen. Its finish is perfect all the latest improvements being utilized. In the room just above the boilers is the great flywheel with a diameter of twenty feet and a rim about four feet wide. The steam cylinders just behind it are of the finest iron and polished brass are two feet in diameter. Out of each of them proceeds a huge piston rod fully five inches in diameter, joined to a great arm of iron which turns the wheel. The stroke of the arm is four feet and when the wheel turns at full speed it will make about sixty revolutions a minute.

Jerome Wheelock of Worcester, Massachusetts is the man who patented this great wheel and its motive arrangements. When in motion it goes as smooth as velvet and its millions of pounds of force are communicated almost without sound to the whirring, singing machinery in the other parts of the building.

In the basement of the main building there will be a complete machine and cabinet shop. On the first floor the weaving will be carried on with about one hundred looms. In the end room there will be complete arrangements for stamping and cleaning the cloth, for which purpose the finest machinery is already in place. A number of brands to be used are also supplied and all that is needed in this room is the cloth to work on.

In the second story the main long room is filled with looms, spoolers and warpers. Everyone of these machines is a model of mechanical ingenuity and is so beautifully finished as to be really ornamental. In the rooms especially there are several new improvements that place them far in advance of the machinery made even a few years ago and now used by older factories. All of these

IEPROVD LOOMS

and all the other machinery are from the famous Lowell machine works, being the finest specimens ever sent out from those famous manufactories.

In a side room on this story is the "slasher" or the arrangements for stirring the thread and preparing it to enter the looms.

The third story is the spinning-room with its thousands of spindles all burnished and arranged with beautiful precision and awaiting imatiently for the steam that shall set them to their musical task.

In the side room are the machines through which the cotton first passes. The breaker first receives it and presses it together, it is then driven by fans through a long wooden box where all the dirt and impurity is cleaned from it, and next goes into the mixer, where it is still further purified and put into manageable shape. Thence it passes into the pickers and when these machines do their work on it, it goes out of the room into the top story

The fourth story contains the sreeders and slubbers, machines for receiving the soft, mossy cotton from the looms above and putting it into the proper shape to go to the spindles in these machines there has also been great improvement made recently. Those in our factory are the very newest and the best that ingenuity has yet devised.

Away up in the fifth story are the carding machines, which resemble wheat threshers somewhat, and look as if they could stand up as operative as well as the cotton he is expected to put into them. By each machine is a patent bell, by the sound of which the superintendent of the room or of the room below knows when each carder goes to work or ceases. This machinery is so complete and yet so simple that a dozen operatives can manage the whole room.

STATISTICS.

The fifth story is the last, and we could go no higher except out on the roof to take a view of the busy city beneath us.

At present, in the whole factory, there are placed in working order 1,304 spindles, and 50 looms. The complement of the machinery the building will hold is 20,000 spindles and 500 looms. This machinery, however, is so much better than older patents that it can accomplish much more work than the same amount of the styles in use in older factories.

When the factory commences operations, about two hundred and fifty operatives will be required, though the number will of course be largely increased when the full amount of machinery is put in use. A gentleman who knows all about cotton factories calmly remarked after going through the whole building, "This will be the most complete cotton mill in the world when it is fully finished." We are inclined to agree with him, for it appears to be in every respect a perfect model.

The building itself is magnificent. It is made of the very best brick, with walls thick enough to stand a thousand earthquakes, and with girders and clasps of iron so arranged beneath every floor as to prevent that oscillating motion which is almost invariably felt in ordinary factories. The jarring of the machinery is a terrible strain on a building, but our factory is firm enough to stand a far severer test. The means of ascent is easy and light, and one feels more like going up into a hotel than ascending the steps of a cotton factory On every floor there is hose and the completest arrangements to instantly put out fire

By the entrance to each room is a large ward robe for the convenience of operatives. The ventilation of the building is very fine. The windows are large and the rooms are high and cool. The operative who has labored in the cramped, hot factories of the north would feel a sweet sense of relief if he could be placed in such a building. There are a thousand good points about the factory that we could not note in one article. Everybody should go and see it in its completeness as it stands fully prepared for its work, and as neat as a new pin from top to bottom.

It is to be hoped that we may soon hear the glad sound of the moving machinery. We have much to gain by the success of this factory, and we would be so great should it fail, that as a city we cannot permit such a result. The factory is a success—the completest model of its kind in the United States and a lasting honor to the enterprise of Atlanta.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

HAMMOND VS. PITTMAN.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

The examination of the ballot-box was continued all day yesterday before Justice Pool. A large number of suspected ballots were examined and discussed. The fight over the ballot-box will probably go on the rest of the week. It is said that there are a number of witnesses to be introduced after the investigation of the ballots is completed. When the evidence in this case is laid before his excellency the governor he will have a hard task to examine it minutely and pass upon its merits.

TOWN TOPICS.

—The "Jolly Club" will meet next Friday night at John A. Bowie's, 120 South Pryor street. G. W. L.

—The attention of the public is called to the change of schedule of the Central railroad, which takes effect on Sunday next the 4th inst. The correct schedule will appear in our columns to-morrow.

—The audience at Deaive's to-night, on the occasion of the fourth reception by the Rosini club, promises to be the largest and most brilliant ever seen in the Opera house. The entire parquette and dress circle, and nearly every seat in the gallery, have been reserved. In addition to the feast of music furnished by the club, the audience comprising the fashion and beauty of Atlanta will be worth seeing.

—In the notice of the purchase of an extensive stock farm in Texas by Mr. A. J. West we are informed the Texas paper was mistaken. It is Mr. J. F. West, the brother of Capt. West who purchased the farm.

—Dalton has a grand ball at the Gruff Green house next Tuesday night, and Atlanta will be strongly represented.

—Every body now has a pocket picture of Mary Anderson taken by Drummond.

—The Covington accommodation train came in yesterday morning without a lady passenger for the first time, and conductor Boyd thought the trip notorious.

—The boys of Milledgeville took an Atlanta man out a "guinea," (another name for snipe) hunting the other night but got left themselves

—Ham and Speer want the ladies in the gallery of the house to have their names labeled on thier hats, not for their benefit, but for that of the popular member from Pie ce.

—John A. Bohler, the veteran tax collector of Richmond county since 1795, was in the city yesterday.

—The house buckled down to work yesterday. Fifty-five bills were read the second time and passed to a third reading, ten passed, twenty-five lost, five withdrawn and seven recommitted.

—Colonel J. D. Williamson, of Dalton, is in the city.

—Professor Nicholls reports that a Marietta grasshopper walked off with Professor W M Lewis.

—Milner Blackburn has a fine school in Meriwether county, and John Blackburn one in Upson county. They are sons of Dr J C C Blackburn, of Barnesville, and possess some of his vim and pluck.

—At the phantom party at West End Osgood Sanders and J G Lowry danced several sets with two other young gentlemen supposing them to be young ladies. And now they wish they had not said so many "not nonsense."

—The sale of seats to hear Miss Mary Anderson as Juliet takes place at Phillips & Crew's this morning.

—Hon. Ephraim Tweedy and Col. T. R. Rhodes, one of Augusta's most solid merchants, are at the Markham.

—A party of fifteen couples left yesterday evening for the residence of Col. Clark Howell, in the country, attended by a band of music. They went to enjoy themselves, and they did it. Dancing was in order to a late hour.

—The Markham house is now the center of attraction. Among the guests are: Miss Lula Selman, Miss Mattie Selman, Miss L. T. Harris, of Monroe, Walton county; Miss D'Antignac, of Miss Heard, Mrs. J. C. C. Black, Augusta; Mis Lena Foster, Madison.

—Miss Maude Stafford, of Dalton, is on a visit to her relatives at Barnesville

—Sergeant E. S. Riley, U. S. A., passed through here en route to the Lunatic asylum at Columbia, S. C., with Pat Flanegan, an insane soldier from Florida.

—Mr. Fry's bill to preserve the purity of the ballot box provoked an interesting discussion in the house yesterday. Mr Moses is full of genuine humor as well as strong common sense. He said that he didn't doubt but that there was great demoralization in Fulton county, and the members represented their constituents. He thought, however, that it was not a subject for legislation, but for moral suasion and prayer. Mr Fry moved that the gentleman from Muscogee lead in prayer.

—Now is the time to plant Irish potatoes. Plant early and plant the eastern potato W. Stokes & Co have one thousand barrels of choice eastern early rose and pinkeye and other varieties for sale at lowest market prices. Call early if you would be supplied.

—The sermon of Rev. G. A. Nunnally at Rome on "the Lord's prayer," is equal to one of Spurgeon's for graphic power.

—J. B. Parks, Esq., a prominent young lawyer of Jonesboro, is in the city on special business.

—Colonel Mark Johnson has been appointed clerk of the state school commissioner. No better selection could have been made.

—Uncle Jim W. Anderson, of the Covington Star, walked up from Covington yesterday. He says it is only a pleasant walk, and he is astonished that he has never tried it before. By the way, he is uncle to Annie Logan and cousin to Miss Mary Anderson.

—Miss Annie Logan is not related to Olive Logan.

—Charles Howell, president of the Duluth and Lawrenceville Narrow-Gauge railroad, received yesterday twenty-five applications for conductors' places on his road.

—William Moore, of Augusta, sleeps with the white bear since the sale.

—The mules, horses and all manner of cruelly treated dumb animals will rejoice and be glad when they shall be made to un'er stand that Miss Louisa W. King, of Augusta, will be in Columbus very soon, perhaps to-day, to establish a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. This humane movement seems to be more actively represented by Miss King than by any other person in the south, and if there is any use for such a society here, which we somewhat doubt, we trust she will organize it of such materials as will carry out its kind purposes.—Columbus Times.

—Hon. Henry Hillyer is the people's friend, as his effort on the constitutional convention bill demonstrated. He is that on the floor of the gallery.

—The Rosini club had its last rehearsal last night, preparatory to the grand effort of to night.

—The Columbus Times speaks of our cotton factory as "the contemplated factory." We would inform the careful writer that the factory is a reality, and is magnificently prepared in all respects.

—A small boy was knocked down by a wagon team at the corner of Broad and Marietta streets yesterday afternoon. It was feared that he was badly injured, but upon examination it was found that he was only badly scared.

Pictorial History of Atlanta.

An illustrated history of Atlanta, elegantly bound, is now in preparation. An accurate sketch of Atlanta and its growth, with numerous engravings of public edifices, business houses, residences and interesting views, will be presented. A subscription from every citizen respectfully solicited.
jan 19—d1f

J. P. STEVENS,
MANUFACTURING
JEWELER & ENGRAVER.
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, 28
WHITEHALL STREET, UP-STAIRS.
jan4—d1m

CASTLEBERRY & Co., ARE THE ONLY furniture manufacturers in Georgia. $50,000 worth now in store 44 Whitehall street. Hotels and boarding houses furnished, at low rates remember we save our customers freight and commission. dept-if hort cut.

PITTMAN'S PUT IN.

THE ORDINARY ELECTION CONTEST TAKES ON A NEW SHAPE.

The Elect Begins to Unravel the Ball of Yarn on His Side and to Show How Things Are Not as They Seem.

The contested election case of Hammond vs. Pittman for the office of ordinary of this county took on a new phase Wednesday. The law allows the elect in all cases of contested election, where he desires, to also take testimony upon notice of time and place given to the contestant. This notice having been served upon Judge Hammond regularly, Judge Pittman, by his counsel, Colonels John T Glenn and Reuben Arnold, proceeded to take testimony upon his side, before justice Waters, in the superior court room. We submit a brief of the testimony:

DANIEL PITTMAN:

I was a candidate for ordinary at the last election; my opponent was Dennis F Hammond; I was present at the polls nearly all the day of election; I commenced to challenge voters for the non-payment of taxes; I had a list of the colored men who had not paid their taxes; I stopped the challenging because Judge Hammond came up and we got up a question before the managers as to the year for which the taxes must have been paid; he contended it was 1875 and I that it was 1876; Judge Hammond got an idea that the managers were about to sustain my view and he said if I persisted he would start in there and challenge the white voters until the polls closed; some of my friends said to consent with him, not to challenge at all, and so we withdrew all further challenges; I considered it an agreement between us. There was no fraud or intimidation used among the voters; I would have seen it if there had been any. That red ticket headed "county democratic ticket," with Hammond's name on it for ordinary was for the purpose of deceiving ignorant and illiterate voters and intelligent white men who should not stop to read it; I should think several hundred of them were voted that day; Judge Hammond had them in his hand for distribution; I saw them being voted; I said to Judge Hammond to "go-in-it win," A. D. Adair, that it was a double fraud and I did not think the judge ought to have been guilty of it, and he (Adair) said he himself had had them printed. I had no whisky carried into my office that day and ordered none there; I saw about noon some negroes in my office with a gallon demijohn taking drinks out of it, and I immediately told them to take it out and they did so; later in the day I saw about the same thing and I emphatically ordered them out. I told Mr. Morris, the janitor, to keep whisky out of the court room; I never influenced any voter to vote for me that I know of; never gave them any money, or promised votes for that reason; the whisky I bought of Cox & Hill was for a party of negroes who wouldn't leave their work and come in the cold to vote. They wanted to vote for Judge Ezzard, and I colned Judge E. in ordering the whisky, with the understanding that it was not to be brought on the ground. That order to John M. Hall was for men who had been soliciting votes for me, and who were cold and chilled, and that was just as the polls closed. They were not coming back after getting their drinks. The only other whisky I ordered that day was for some hands at the cemetery, who were cold and wanted to be warmed up. I heard that the ballot box was carried last night to the Air-Line House by J W McCrary, bailiff, and T A Poole, the mail trate; that the ballots were car ied in flour sacks; they have not finished counting them et Judge Poole told me he stayed one night at Judge Hammond's and then at the Air-Line; I do not know where he stayed the last few nights.

JAMES E. GULLAT.

Was at the court house three times on election day; was in Judge Pittman's office; saw no whisky there. Saw no intimidation or violence; there were men working for both candidates. I have had a good deal to do with politics; been a member of the legislature and city council. Printing and using a counterfeit ticket like that with Hammond's name among those of the democrats has always been considered a fraud, the object being to deceive ignorant voters. The trick often succeeds. I saw none of those tickets that day but heard of them. Saw some negroes under the influence of liquor. The largest crowd I saw was one that was catching negroes to vote for Hammond. I heard one say: "I would go for Old Ten and Cents if he was to put me in the chain-gang to-morrow!" I didn't see any whisky about the city hall that day; saw Jackson, Snider and other leading radicals at the polls; they were for Hammond and Ezzard; didn't hear what made them take such an active part in the election.

A number of witnesses have been examined and their testimony, as we reprint it, will put quite a bother face upon the case.

The examination continues to-day.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Supposed Case of Arson and Arrest of the Parties Suspected.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning the cry of "fire" was sounded on Whitehall street as a dense smoke was seen issuing from the dry goods store of A. Kriesle, next door to James' bank.

Sergeant Simpson saw the smoke coming out of the store, and got to the door just as two men came out, who were immediately arrested and conveyed to the station-house. The parties arrested were Mr. A. Kriesle and Mr. A. Steinheimer. They had in their possession a trunk and all the books and papers One of the parties, when arrested, claimed to be half suffocated with smoke.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and was undertaken in the store in the rear. It was started in a pile of chips, and the ax with which boxes were split to start it was in the cellar. The ceiling was plaster, and hence the fire was long in burning.

The absolute and imperative need of a fire alarm telegraph was practically demonstrated. The fire could have been extinguished in a few moments, but the water was shut off, and there was no way of communicating with the water works engineer. After some delay the engines got to work and extinguished the fire Of the amount of damage to the stock and building we can not speak advisedly. It is high time that incendiarism was extinguished as well as the fires.

If any one be convicted of the crime, they could be punished. Our city fathers should see to it that our water works is rendered available at all times; to be brought into instant service.

Messrs. Kriesle and Steinheimer claim that they sleep in the store and were aroused from their slumbers by the smoke. It is but justice to them to state this fact.

In the Station House.

Mr. Steinheimer stated to our reporter that he had been very restless during the night and was awakened by the smoke. He awoke Mr. Kriesle and told him there was fire, but not to get excited. They both slept in the back part of the store. Before they could get their clothes on the smoke was stifling. They made for the door. Mr. Kriesle saved his books and Mr. Steinheimer his trunk.

Mr. Kriesle said he was insured for $3 00 in the Continental insurance company and had about $4,000 of stock in the store.

Both professed to know nothing of the origin of the fire.

A Sad Case.

Wednesday evening a scene occurred at the Union Passenger depot that appealed to the finer feelings of the human heart. A woman with five children came up from Palmetto and was endeavoring to get to Union Point, where she has relatives A dissipated and improvident husband rendered it necessary for her to seek some place where she could secure help to support her children. Two bright little boys had been bound out by the father in Alabama. They waited seventy five miles to get to their mother, and announce their intention to stay with and help her. The lady is an intelligent woman. She received assistance that enabled her to get to Union Point.

The Jones Cases.

The cases against John Jones, late treasurer of the state, and his securities, came up before Auditor Pace yesterday. Owing to the failure to receive certain testimony from New York in time, the case, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, was continued to March 15th.

The Pool.

The pool met yesterday, but beyond a business discussion upon the settlement of the old business, nothing of public interest was transacted.

Payson's English Spavin Cure.

We had a call last evening from Mr. O. H. Van Wiemer, business agent of the above troupe, which will soon visit our city. Mr. Van Wiemer is not only a pleasant, genial gentleman, but an excellent agent, and in his visits to our city has always represented first class companies. It

200 French Woven Corsets at 50 cents, worth $1 00.
300 boxes Ladies Writing Paper at 25c.
Best Standard Prints at 7½c.
Wamsutta Long Cloth at 12c.
Londsdale Shirting at 11½c.
Londsdale Cambric at 14c.
Full width Sheeting from 20c up.
Double width Ginghams, 10c, worth 15c.
Full line of Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c., at reduced prices.
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s,
No. 88 Whitehall street.
jan25—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

H. H. H.
Sore Mouth Hoots.
At Lewis Clarke's. Just received. Go and get one. feb1—dst

Furniture Factory No. 2.

We are now receiving at our warerooms, 72 Whitehall street, 100 dozen chairs, cane seats; 40 dozen rockers, cane seats, and we will receive in the next twenty days 40 dress cane suits, all grades; also, all kinds bed-room furniture.

Call before you buy.

JAMES L. WATKINS,
my14-tf Agent for Georgia.

Cash.

Having determined from this date, February 1st, to charge no more goods to ANY ONE My friends will please take notice and not think hard if they are refused credit hereafter.
feb1—6t3 LEWIS H. CLARKE.

At Wholesale Cost.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Sterling silver and Plated Ware, at cost at
GEO. SHARP, JR.,
jan24—dtf Jewelry Store.

Remember, to get Hats, Caps and Valises cheap for CASH, you must call at Clarke's, No. 6 Whitehall street. feb1—d3t

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. are offering the remainder of their Winter Dress Goods at half their value. Cloaks, Shawls and Skirts at less than cost jan25-dtf

Fresh and New and Just as Represented.

No old-style itinerant stock sold in my house New styles, fresh goods, purchased from first-class Responsible and Leading Manufacturers. All at wholesale for thirty days, at
GEO. SHARP, JR.,
jan24—dtf Jewelry Store.

Carpets! Carpets!

Our entire lot of Carpets have been marked down to be closed out, as the season is far advanced.
jan25-dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.

GEO. SHARP, JR.'S
Jewelry Manufactory.

Gold Badges of all kinds, Seal Rings and Lockets, Diamonds remounted

All kinds of Jewelry Repairing and Embossing, Enameling and *Superior Engraving* executed in my work shop at the *shortest notice.*

I am prepared to do all kinds of superior work in my line that cannot be executed elsewhere in the State.

My prices are lower than the lowest, and my work in quality, superiority and finish cannot be excelled. jan24—dtf

Members of the Legislature!

After you have gotten through the Senatorial Election, take a quiet stroll and pass an hour or two in my Jewelry Store and buy any present you may need in my line at actual wholesale cost.
GEO. SHARP, JR.
jan24—dtf

Consumptives Take Notice!

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for Consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr Schenck confirms that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed feb1—deodlmofeb

WEATHER REPORT, FEB 1, 1877.

Reported by P. H. Mell, Jr., Chemist and Meteorologist, Geol. Agriculture.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
29.247	29.178	29.164	29.863

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
50°	63°	61°	58.7°	66°	46°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun..... 123.5°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night..... 43°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	Evaporation.	Rainfall.
				INCHES.	INCHES.
88	57.5	67.5	70	.15	

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the..... West
2 P.M.—Wind from the..... West
9 P.M.—Wind from the..... West
Average velocity in miles per hour..... 2.9
Pressure in ounces per square foot..... 0.73

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 A.M..... Fair
2 P.M..... Fair
9 P.M..... Hazy

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
By Telegraph.

South Atlantic States: Somewhat lower pressure and higher temperature, hazy or cloudy weather and southerly winds will prevail.

COMMERCIAL.

ATLANTA COTTON MARKET.

ATLANTA, GA., February 1, 1877.

Cotton quiet; Middlings 11¾@11¾.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	105
Air Line Railroad	60
Georgia Railroad	50
Central Railroad	13
Western and Atlantic Railroad	2
West Point Railroad	55
Total	285
Receipts previous	82,288
Total	82,573
Stock on hand September 1	265
Grand total	82,868

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	94
Shipments previous	79, 64
Total	79,588
Stock on hand	3,280

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Money 3@4.
Sterling firm at 6.
Gold firmer at 106@105¾.
Governments active, weak and lower; new fives 103¾
State bonds quiet and nominal.
Stocks closed active and unsettled; New York Central 101¾; Erie 9½; Lake Shore 65¾; Illinois Central 5 %; Pittsburg 92; Chicago and North western 34¾; preferred 55½; Rock Island 92; Sub-treasury balances—gold $69,607,361; currency $49,488,173.
The sub-treasury paid out $800,000 on interest for bonds $40,500.
Customs receipts $222,000

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton dull; sales 627 bales; uplands 13; Orleans 13¼.
Futures opened weak; February 12 15-16@13; March 13 5-16@13 3-8; April 13 11-32@13¾; May 13 9-16@13¾.
Gold 104¾.
LIVERPOOL, February 1—noon.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 7; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 16,000; American 10,100.
Futures sellers offering at a decline of 1-32.
Middling uplands nothing below low middlings February and March delivery 6¾@6 29-32.
April and May delivery 6 31-32.
May and June delivery 7 1-16.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—5 P. M.—Futures 4d; offerings free
Middling uplands nothing below low middlings February and March delivery 6 11-16.
March and April delivery 6 13-16.
NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton steady; sales 1,200 bales at 12 15-16@13 1-16.
New receipts 800 bales; gross 890.
Futures closed steady; sales 45,000 bales; February 12 13-16@12 27-32; March 13@13 1-32; April 13¾; May 13 5-16; June 13 17-32; July 13 23-32; August 13¾@13 25-32; September 13 13-32@13 15-32; October 13 1-16@13¾; November 12 27-32@12¾; December 12 27-32@13¾.
GALVESTON, February 1.—Cotton quiet; held higher; middlings 12½; net receipts 1,941 bales; sales 511; exports to Great Britain 1,830; France 144 bales.
NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Cotton irregular and easy; middlings 13¼; net receipts 10,703 bales; gross 11,843; sales 7,100; exports to Great Britain 1,350; continent 52; coastwise 1,365.
MOBILE February 1.—Cotton weak and irregular; middlings 13¾; net receipts 2,776 bales; sales 500; exports coastwise 187.
SAVANNAH, February 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 13¾; net receipts 3,636 bales; sales 800; exports to continent 300; coastwise 619
WILMINGTON, February 1.—Cotton quiet, middlings 13¼; net receipts 322 bales; sales 152; exports coastwise 1, 51.
NORFOLK, February 1.—Cotton weak and unsettled; middlings 12¾@12¾; net receipts 1,858 bales; sales 150
BALTIMORE. February 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 12¾ 313; net receipts 22 bales; gross 217; sales 360; exports coastwise 69
BOSTON, February 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¼; net receipts 894 bales; gross 3,325; exports to Great Britain, 881.
PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¾; net receipts 197 bales; gross 223.
MEMPHIS, February 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13¾; net receipts 2,071 bales; shipments 2,730; sales 2,00
AUGUSTA, February 1.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 13¾; net receipts 888 bales; sales 594.

Provisions, Grain, etc.

NEW YORK, February 1.
Flour dull; strongly in buyers' favor; only limited trade demand; superfine western and state $4 5 @$5 85; southern flour dull and heavy; common to fair extra $5 80@$7 00; good to choice extra $7 05@$8 75.
Wheat easier; shippers and millers holding off
Corn, new shade firmer; moderate demand for export and home use; old quiet and unchanged; new yellow southern about 61@62; ungraded western mixed 59¾
Oats quiet, without decided change in prices; closing shade firmer.
Coffee, Rio quiet and unchanged.
Sugar steady; moderate demand; refined firm and in fair demand.
Molasses, New Orleans dull at 45@55.
Rice steady; in moderate demand.
Naval stores easier.
Pork dull and decidedly lower; new mess about $17 00
Lard much lower; prime steam 11 10.
Whisky quiet and firm at $1 09.
Freights to Liverpool dull; cotton per sail 9 32; per steam ¼.

CHICAGO February 1.
Flour in light demand; holders firm.
Wheat unsettled; generally higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 25¾ cash; $1 27¾ March; No. 3 do. $1 14
Corn steady; fair demand; cash 43¾; March 43
Oats dull and nominal; cash 35¾@35¾; March 36@36¾
Rye steady and unchanged.
Barley steady and unchanged.
Pork dull and lower; cash $16 00.
Lard dull and lower; cash 10 60; March